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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/061,954	01/31/2002	Troy M. Wheeler	2905	8768
27727	7590	03/25/2005	EXAMINER	
PEDERSEN & COMPANY, PLLC P.O. BOX 2666 BOISE, ID 83701			NGUYEN, TRONG NHAN P	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			2152	

DATE MAILED: 03/25/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/061,954

Applicant(s)

WHEELER ET AL.

Examiner

Jack P Nguyen

Art Unit

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 31 January 2002.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-12 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-12 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
- ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 - ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 - ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Claims 1-12 are being examined.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 1-12 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Sopko, 6,003,068 (Sopko hereafter) in view of Nelson et al, 6,554,104 (Nelson hereafter).

As per claims 1, Sopko discloses a remote portable office system for use at remote location distanced from the home office (col. 3, lines 18-22; portable system can be deployed at any remote distant location from the home office), wherein: the remote system (at a remote location) comprises a modem router adapted for connection to a computer network at the home office and adapted for connection to a telephone network (col. 6, lines 41-46; portable system has a modem device that is used to dial into the home office from a remote location to allow communications between the portable system and the home office); the remote system comprises an unit including a single case (120, fig. 1, col. 4, lines 9-13; portable system is encapsulated in a secured carrying case), a modem router (246, fig. 3b) and a terminal server (120, fig. 1)

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operative connected to each other and disposed in the single case (120, fig. 1; col. 6, lines 41-46; col. 3, lines 19-22; modem and server devices are encapsulated in the carrying case), a patch panel connected to the terminal server and to the modem router, the patch panel being in the single case and accessible through a case panel (226, fig. 3b, col. 5, lines 56-61; the portable system includes a hub that provides a patch panel to connect plurality of client devices), and a power cord operatively connected to the modem router and the terminal server and exiting the single case (284, fig. 2, col. 6, lines 13-15); the offsite system further comprises terminals connected to the patch panel (col. 5, lines 51-56); wherein the offsite unit via the modem router dials out via the telephone system into the home office computer network allowing the offsite unit along with its client terminals to contact and communicate with the home office computer network (col. 5, lines 56-61; col. 6, lines 41-46). Sopko does not explicitly disclose the offsite unit (via the modem router) is pre-configured with a telephone dial-out number to connect with the home office computer network. However, Nelson teaches a remote device (via a modem) using a pre-configured dial up number to dial into a central system (col. 9, lines 65 – col. 10, lines 3; IMD device (112, fig. 2) via its interface (116, fig. 2; IMD network interface 'IMDNI') dials a pre-configured number to establish communications with the central system (220, fig. 2)). Hence, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to pre-configure the address (e.g., telephone number and/or IP address) of the central system into the remote modem device to ensure the device can only be used for its intended purposes.

Claims 6 and 8 recite similar limitations to claim 1; therefore, they are rejected by similar rationale as claim 1.

As per claims 2 and 9, Sopko discloses the entire modem router and entire terminal server are located inside the carrying case that could be carried on to an airplane (col. 4, lines 9-13; col. 7, lines 9-15). Sopko does not explicitly disclose the case is not accessible to a user. However, it is well known that a carry-on luggage or case on an airplane has a locking mechanism that is used to secure the case. Hence, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to apply some security parameters to the case in order to prevent tempering or accessing the case by an unauthorized user.

As per claims 3 and 10, Sopko discloses the modem router and terminal server are enclosed inside the case (fig. 3b, col. 4, lines 9-13). Sopko does not explicitly disclose the router and server are not programmable/configurable when inside the case. However, it is well known that when the case is in transit, the components inside it are restricted from any work being done on it. Hence, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to restrict any work being done on the system when the system is securely locked inside the case during transit to prevent any system malfunctions that may arise.

As per claims 4 and 11, Sopko discloses the hub (via patch panel) is connected to from plurality of terminals (col. 5, lines 56-61; hub can support any number of clients).

As per claims 5 and 12, Sopko discloses the case that is adaptable to be carried on to an airplane (col. 7, lines 9-15). However, Sopko does not explicitly disclose the

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case comprises a pressure relief valve for equalizing pressure in the interior space with surrounding atmospheric pressure. However, it is implicitly from the Sopko teachings that the case has a pressure relief mechanism that would allow it to withstand the highly pressurized environment of an airplane during flight. Hence, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to include a pressure relief mechanism to protect the case from highly pressurized environments.

As per claim 7, Sopko does not explicitly disclose the pre-configuration comprises a pre-configured telephone dial-out number and network address uniquely identifying the office computer network. However, Nelson teaches a remote device (via a modem) using a pre-configured dial up number to dial into a central system (col. 9, lines 65 – col. 10, lines 3; IMD device (112, fig. 2) via its interface (116, fig. 2; IMD network interface 'IMDNI') dials a pre-configured number to establish communications with the central system (220, fig. 2)). Hence, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to pre-configure the address (e.g., telephone number and/or IP address) of the central system into the remote modem device to ensure the device can only be used for its intended purposes.

Conclusion

The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

- Ohn, 6,356,874; Schuster et al, 6,856,616 ; Sartain et al, 6,121,854 ; Hendricks et al, 5,600,364 ; Hummel et al, 6,584,454 ; Ault et al, 6,338,064

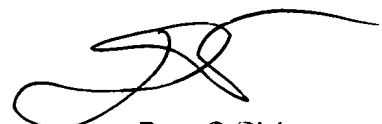
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Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Jack P Nguyen whose telephone number is (571) 272-3945. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F 8:30-5:00 PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Glenton Burgess can be reached on (571) 272-3949. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

jpn



Dung C. Dinh
Primary Examiner